

Two selected outcomes from the ANR DOCTOR project: NDN as microservices and an operational HTTP/NDN gateway

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Plan

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Interoperability IP/NDN for HTTP transport
- 3 Microservice architecture for NDN
- 4 Conclusion

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Introduction

DOCTOR Project

- Deployment and securisation of new functionalities in virtualized networking environments
- Funded by ANR (French National Research Agency) : 2015-2019
- How to progressively deploy ICN in an operational state ?

Why are ICN slow to adopt ?

- Investment costs and Operational costs too expensive (CAPEX et OPEX)
- Need to have QoS guarantee

Contributions

Contributions

- Solve main **performance** and **security** problems for QoS
- Design an efficient architecture to allow **interoperability**, **deployment** and network **management**

- 1 Monitoring of NDN network (probe, metrics)S
- 2 Detection and mitigation of NDN attacks (Content Poisoning, Interest Flooding)
- 3 Performance evaluation of new NDN content generation
- 4 **Protocol and architecture to transport HTTP over NDN**
- 5 Orchestration of NDN Virtualized Network Functions and **Proposition of a microservice architecture**

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Related work

A few application protocols adapted over ICN : VoCCN [JSB⁺09], HLS [XCCC12]

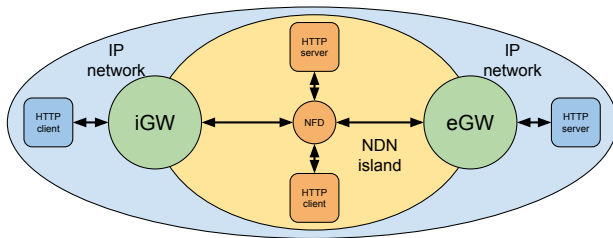
- But don't consider interoperability with IP

2 ways to implement interoperability

- Make every application compatible with ICN (dual-stack)
 - In the main code [QNP⁺15, QNT⁺14]
 - Via additional plugins [STC⁺13]
- Use *gateways*
 - Easier to develop but less efficient
 - Two implementations :
 - for HTTP, but partial [WBW⁺12]
 - for TCP, more flexible but limited usability [MO16]

⇒ Need for a convenient solution able to fully exploit NDN features

Conversion and naming



3 necessary steps to process an HTTP request (initial request, HTTP request download, answer request) :

| | |
|-----------|--|
| iGW → eGW | /http/reverse_splitted_domain_name/path/client_route/sha1 |
| eGW → iGW | /client_route/sha1(/segment) |
| iGW → eGW | /http/reverse_splitted_domain_name/path/sha1(/version/segment) |

Hash value represents the exact way the content is requested (HTTP header options)

NDN cache hit for web contents

| Reference | Reload | New user Same browser | New user Different browser |
|-----------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 0.2% | 75.8% | 38.3% | 0.0% |

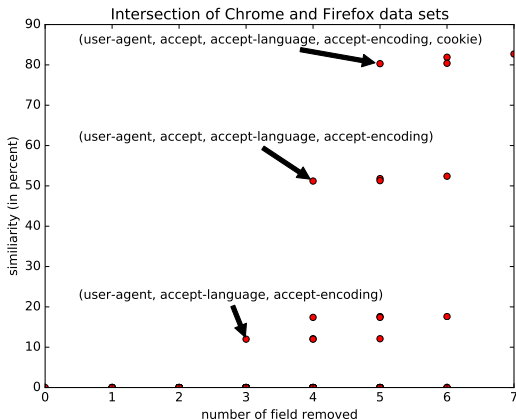
```
accept-language:
  100.0% (34415) -- en-US,en;q=0.5
accept-encoding:
  98.0% (33720) -- gzip, deflate
  2.0% (695) -- identity
accept:
  90.2% (31045) -- */*
  5.1% (1765) -- text/css,*/*;q=0.1
user-agent:
  100.0% (34415) -- Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:50.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/50.0
```

```
accept-language:
  100.0% (33617) -- en-US,en;q=0.8
accept-encoding:
  100.0% (33614) -- gzip, deflate, sdch
  0.0% (3) -- gzip, deflate
accept:
  77.3% (25979) -- image/webp,image/*,*/*;q=0.8
  17.4% (5843) -- */*
user-agent:
  100.0% (33617) -- Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
  Chrome/55.0.2883.87 Safari/537.36
```

Maximising cache use

We consider static contents only

Smart hash computation based on selected header fields :



⇒ High level of unification by removing only a few fields

Maximising cache use

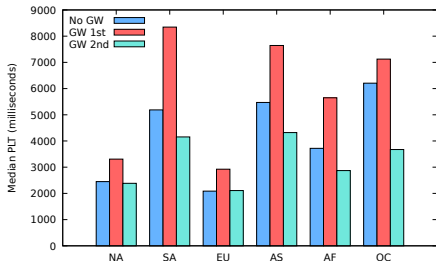
| | Reference | Reload | New user Same browser | New user Different browser |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| No unification | 0.2% | 75.8% | 38.3% | 0.0% |
| Unification excluding cookie | 0.2% | 76.8% | 37.8% | 27.4% |
| Unification including cookie | 0.2% | 74.6% | 78.3% | 61.3% |

Results :

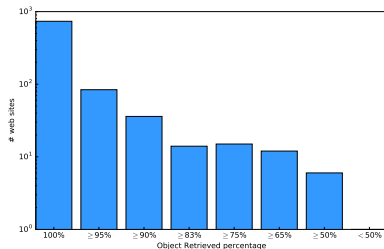
- Different, yet similar, browser configurations can now benefit from content retrieved by others
- Improved bandwidth consumption without generating errors

Gateways performance evaluation

Median time to load a webpage



Proportion web objects well retrieved



Observations :

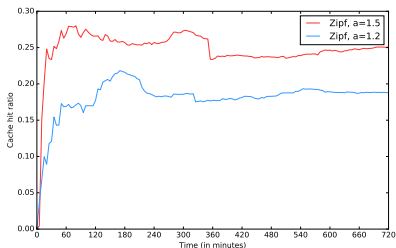
- Similar delays, improved with caching on distant locations
- 736/1000 sites are perfectly loaded
- 966/1000 sites are loaded with more than 90% of content

Evaluation of cache hit ratio

Expérience :

- 4 Firefox puppets
- Selection of a website with a Zipf function
- Browsing time on a website follows a probabilistic model [LWD10]

Evolution of cache hit ratio in time



Results :

Cache hit ratio linked to popularity distribution

- 18,8% with Zipf 1,2
- 25,1% with Zipf 1,5

⇒ Efficient and operational transport of HTTP over NDN

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Related work

NDN deployment on tweaked IP networks :

- With SDN :
 - Packets detection [VSKS13]
 - Packets labelling (CONET [SBMD⁺13])
 - Tunnels (NDNFlow [vAK15])
- Hybrid ICN [Net]

Deployment thanks to virtualization :

- Parallel deployment to IP (ex : [RCA⁺17])
- Framework : vICN (composition of functions) [SMA⁺17]
- Emulation : MiniCCNx [CRMa13]

⇒ Need for an architecture to ease NDN deployment and fully benefit from NFV features

Context

Network Function Virtualization (NFV) :

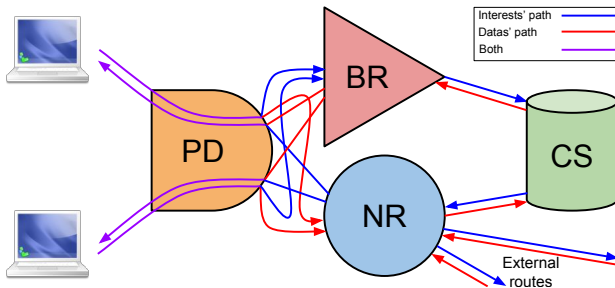
- Replace network equipment by VM
- Reduce CAPEX and OPEX costs
- Increased capacity to adapt and innovate

Microservices :

- Functional separation in elementary blocks
- Easier development of each service
- Better flexibility and horizontal scaling
- Each independent service consumes more resources
- Need more management
- Deployment more complex (chaining)

Microservices

| Name | Function | Oriented | Ingress/Egress cardinality |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| Name Router | Route <i>Interest</i> packets | Yes | 1/N |
| Backward Router | Route back <i>Data</i> packets | Yes | N/1 |
| Packet Dispatcher | Split <i>Interest/Data</i> traffic | No | N/N |
| Content Store | Cache <i>Data</i> packets | No | 1/1 |
| Strategy Forwarder | Forward <i>Interest</i> packets | No | 1/1 or N |
| Signature Verifier | Verify packets' signature | No | 1/1 |
| Name Filter | Filter on packets' name | No | 1/1 |



The manager

Necessary to run a microservice architecture

Mandatory operations :

- Manually or automatically deploy microservices
- Dynamic topology adaptation
- Update microservice configuration
- Scale up bottleneck components

NDN routing protocols like NLSR not mandatory inside the NDN island :

- Manager knows the whole topology
- Following events, management operations are triggered and push new configurations like an SDN controller

Evaluation of microservices' performance

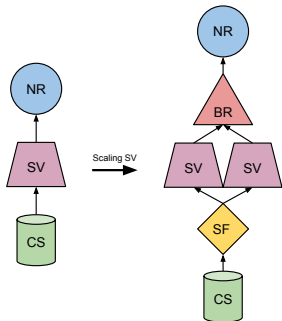
| Module | Throughput (Mbps) | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Bare-Metal | Container | Difference |
| Name Router | 2,144 | 1,935 | -10.5% |
| Backward Router | 1,480 | 1,380 | -6.8% |
| Packet Dispatcher | 2,334 | 2,081 | -10.8% |
| Content Store (freshness = 0) | 2,224 | 1,997 | -10.2% |
| Content Store (freshness > 0) | 1,151 | 1,010 | -12.3% |
| Content Store (from cache) | 3,431 | 2,852 | -16.9% |
| Strategy Forwarder | 2,281 | 2,058 | -9.8% |
| Signature Verifier (RSA2048) | 665 | 630 | -5.3% |
| Signature Verifier (ECDSA256) | 121 | 118 | -2.5% |
| Name Filter | 2,184 | 1,971 | -9.8% |

Observations :

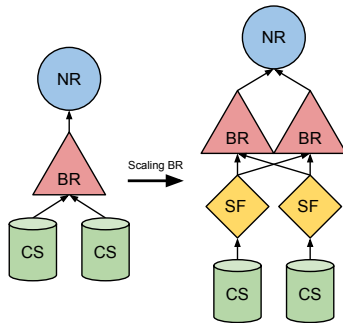
- Signature verification is CPU intensive
 - Could be reduced by periodic probing
- Content Store can be a limiting element
- Use of Docker significantly decrease performance

Horizontal scaling procedure

For supporting functions



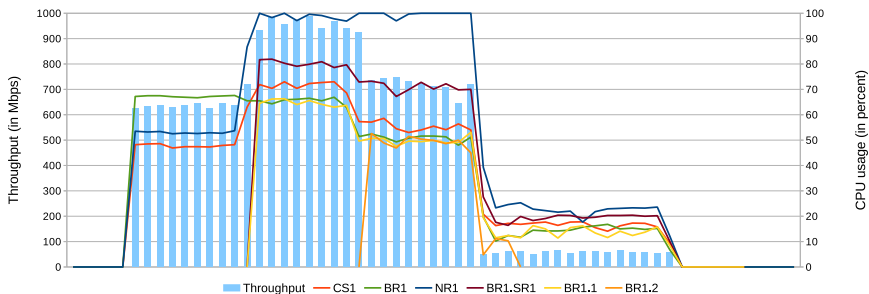
For *Backward Router*



- Similar box with the same function
- BR can be replaced by another SF to remain stateless

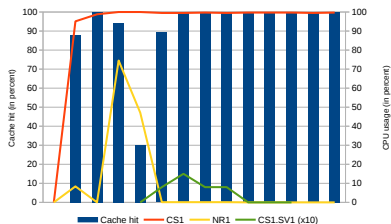
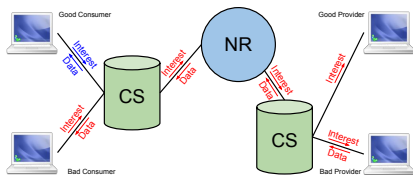
- Adding another BR would just move the bottleneck
- Forces the next component to broadcast traffic

Scaling evaluation



- *Backward Router* artificially limited to 67% of a CPU core
- Increased max throughput from 625 to 980 Mbps
- NR becomes the bottleneck because it needs to *broadcast* traffic to all BR instances

Orchestration of an attack mitigation



- Content Poisoning Attack
- Sudden drop of cache hit ratio triggers data packets' signature verification (deployment of SV in front of the faulty CS)
- Manager can progressively move SV toward the attack source to contain poisoned *Data*

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Summary

Two selected outcomes for a better interoperability and deployment of NDN

- HTTP/NDN mapping protocol making web and NDN inter-operable, fully operational gateways
- Mutualization of web contents in NDN cache
- Architecture composed of 7 microservices and their orchestrator
- Able to dynamically react and mitigate performance and security issues

Related publications

Articles :

- **Leveraging NFV for the deployment of NDN : Application to HTTP traffic transport**, publié à IFIP/IEEE NOMS 2018
- **μ NDN : an Orchestrated Microservice Architecture for Named Data Networking**, publié à ACM ICN 2018
- **An Orchestrated NDN Virtual Infrastructure transporting Web Traffic : Design, Implementation and First Experiments with Real End-Users** publié à IEEE Communications Magazine 2019

Software contributions :

- **Both Gateways HTTP/NDN** ([link](#))
- **μ NDN**, 7 orchestrated microservices for NDN ([link](#))

... and more

Many more contributions on DOCTOR project's website :

http://www.doctor-project.org/project_outcomes.htm

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References I



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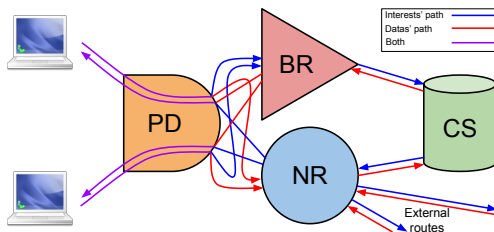


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Chain of microservices equal to NFD



| | Microservices | | | | NFD |
|-------------------|---------------|----|----|----|------|
| | PD | CS | BR | NR | |
| CPU core usage | 100 | 59 | 89 | 64 | 100 |
| Throughput (Mbps) | 776 | | | | 527 |
| Latency (ms) | 2,63 | | | | 3,88 |

If Packet Dispatcher isnt bottleneck → 969 Mbps

Example of topology

